THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

IT IS REPORTED that the Amir of Kabul, who is at present suffering from a bad toothache, sought the advice of a dentist in Upper India and requested him to visit Kabul. The gentleman, seeing his opportunity of securing a fat prey, agreed to make the journey. But unfortunately for the doctor, the Foreign office stood in his way and refused him permission. Now, His Highness must bear his toothache with equanimity, or send for a Russian doctor to relieve his pain. The Governor-General of Turkistan will only be too glad to send a surgeon for the service of the Amir when he hears of it.

"THE MELBOURNE SOCIETY for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals proposes to enlarge its sphere of action by including the protection of children. The programme contemplates, amongst other help to helpless, distressed, and oppressed juveniles, the rescue of gutter children from the streets, and the provision of education and some useful industrial training for them." We commend this to the notice of our society.

THE PETERHOFF is going to have considerable additions made to it at an expense of £40,000, to make it spacious enough to contain the whole viceregal party. The old palace will be pulled down with the exception of the wing which Lord Lytton added to it, and a three storied-house is to be built on the site. The new buildings will be complete before the autumn of 1886. It would have been well, if His Excellency could have managed to stay in Calcutta during the summer and saved India of her four lacs.

AT THE PRESENT juncture it is more than curious to read in a newsletter:—"Great preparations are [redacted] the opening of our cotton [redacted]ive has promised to [redacted] admission will be [redacted]ith cards."

[redacted]e leading English railways [redacted]and-a-quarter on Parliamentary [redacted] will Rambuksh say when he [redacted]s vast expenditure?

[redacted] IS THE general opinion among the paddy growers in the district of Burma, that the British are preparing for a war with Upper Burma, and this is the reason why the merchants will not purchase paddy. They say, they will sell cheaply in the event of such a contingency. In the meantime steamers are lying idle in the river, and it is simply a question who can hold out longest, the merchants or the cultivators."

"THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS have authorised the Collectors of the different districts which suffered from the cyclone in December last, to use their discretion in granting remissions of assessment. This will, of course, be a great help to the cultivators, but in addition to this, the Government of India has made a special grant of Rs. 3,75,000 for repairs to minor irrigation works, many of which are also damaged by the floods caused by the storms."

WE ARE in a position to contradict the rumour which has got abroad regarding the possibility of His Highness the Maharajah of Durbhangah's visiting England this hot weather. The rumour is as unfounded as it is untrue. The Maharaja will not stir a foot abroad from his palace at Durbhangah this summer. His Highness is too shrewd and too radical to risk his nationality and religion for a pleasure trip to England. We hope the infection of a visit to England will never catch the Maharajah.

WE QUOTE the following from the *Statesman*:—"The correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* at Alexandria, makes the singular announcement that the Mahdi has appointed a Monsieur Oliver Pain his Chancellor, and has sent him on a special mission to the European Courts. That the French are maintaining private relations with the Mahdi, has been asserted for some time, and it is greatly to be regretted that effort was not made long since by the Government to open communication of some kind with this man. General Gordon, it may be remembered, wished to visit him, but was directly forbidden to do so. But for these dreadful massacres which followed his successes, every fact of the last twelve months has pointed to the wisdom of ascertaining clearly, whether he is not the proper person to have succeeded Gordon as ruler of the Soudan."

"THE TELEGRAPH MASTER of Meerut, a Mr. Butcher, is reported to have killed a native while out shooting. He shot a deer with buckshot, and two of the pellets struck a native, one of them entering his heart, and killing him on the spot. Mr. Butcher at once reported the circumstance, and the matter is being investigated by the Joint-Magistrate." It is a matter of regret that natives should so often be killed accidentally by Europeans. Either the Europeans should themselves be more careful in preserving the lives of the poor natives or that Government should teach them the unwholesomeness of rashness and indiscretion in such cases. A heavier penalty than a nominal fine of Rs. 200 ought to await the culprits.

TUESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

WE HAVE much pleasure to quote the following from the speech of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton on the Festival of Humanity: "Kristodas Pal was a political force who with a remarkable degree of ability and judgment won for himself a leading place both among his own countrymen and in the counsels of Government. The real function in life to which Kristodas Pal devoted himself was to bridge over the chasm which exists between the governed and governing classes of India. In this he was surprisingly successful. He was the presiding genius of the first epoch of the period of transition through which India is now passing. He has done his work; his place is not likely to be filled; and for some reasons it is not desirable that an attempt should be made to fill it." This tribute to the revered memory of the illustrious statesman will be highly gratifying to his innumerable friends and admirers.

WE UNDERSTAND that Babu Kaliprosunno Gupta, the publisher of the People's Edition of Lord Ripon's Speeches in India, intends publishing a second volume, containing the remaining speeches of the late Viceroy, which, we are told, will include his Lordship's farewell utterances. We trust the proposed venture will be equally successful as the first.

"A COCKNEY on being asked how saloon was spelt, replied with a look of triumph, 'Why there's a hess, and a hay, and a hell, and two hoes, and a hen.'"

SOME FIFTY Portuguese couples were married on the morning of Monday the 9th February at Bandora at the Chapels of St. Andrew and St. Peter. Was the day so auspicious for the worship of Hymen?

"THE WILL (dated April 2, 1884) of Mootizum-ool-Moolk Mohsen-ood-Dowlah Fureedoon Jah, Syud Munsoor Ullee Khan Bahadoor Nusrut Jung, Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, late of the Palace, Moorshedabad, Bengal, who died on Nov. 4 last, was proved in London on the 6th inst. by James Lyster O'Beirne, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to £3,700. The testator directs that his non-Nizamut children shall be brought up in the Mahometan faith, and such as are males, at the age of ten, be sent to England to receive a good and suitable European secular education, and be trained for the legal, medical, military, or mercantile professions, as they shall show aptitude or choice. His body, and the bodies of his pre-deceased children buried at Kensal-green Cemetary, England, are to be taken to the sacred city of Kerbela, Turkish Arabia, and there interred. He states that he has, by settlements and gifts, disposed of the bulk of his property in his lifetime, and he now gives the remainder of his property, after payment of debts and expenses and the expense of the removal of his own and his children's bodies to Kerbela, and of having a pilgrimage performed on his behalf to the Holy City of Mecca and to the Tombs of the Apostles, as to £3,000 for such of his grown-up sons as his wife, Mohammadee Begam, and his executors may deem to have usually resided with him, and as to the ultimate residue for the use of his said wife, and for the maintenance and education of his non-Nizamut children.

MONTREAL HAD THIS WINTER an ice castle built to itself as part of the proceedings of a *fete* known as an ice carnival, the height of the central tower of which is 100ft. and the flanking towers to be from 40 to 70 ft. high. The castle will cost the people of Montreal, £1,500. It is a pity that the castle should be available to those who do not really require it. In view of the coming summer, we wish, it could be reared up in hot Bengal.

THE STANDARD states that on the opening of Parliament, the Opposition will invite the House to register an opinion of the men who lured Gordon to his doom and then abandoned him.

"THROUGH the exertions of a number of the leading Parsi watchmakers, there is a likelihood of a technical school on a small scale being shortly opened in Bombay." The Parsis of Bombay, it seems, are stealing a march on the rest of the people of India. If the same were done in Calcutta, we will have less fear to entrust our Radhabazar friends with our watches and clocks.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

A LAHORE telegram states that the news of the fall of Khartoum and the critical state of affairs in the Soudan has created some sensation amongst the natives there. In Mahommedan circles, it is said, the Mahdi's success has been long since foretold, and it is feared that the news will have a very bad effect on the Afghans. This is however bazar gup and deserves no credit. In Bengal the feeling is quite different, both among the Hindus and the Mahomedans.

"A HEADLESS ghost has made its appearance near Ephrata, in Pennsylvania, where it excites considerable curiosity and alarm. There is no doubt whatever as to its being a veritable ghost. It was first seen by the Reverend Daniel Witner, when returning home one evening from the schoolhouse in manor township, where he had been preaching. Mr. Witner had gone but a short distance when he saw coming towards him what he supposed to be a man carrying a lantern. On the nearer approach of the object he was, to use his own expression, "almost paralyzed with horror" to find that it was a moving body without a head. His terror was still further increased on seeing the head carried in one of the hands. "The fearful object," he says, "took its place by my side and accompanied me to my very door. How I managed to retain consciousness and reach home I don't know. It was the most fearful experience I ever had, and I hope I may never have the like again." The reverend gentleman's statement is fully corroborated by two ladies and a Mr. Kaufman, who, from a distance of about a hundred yards, saw the ghost meet Mr. Witner and walk away with him, but were too appalled by the spectacle to interfere. The ghost has since been seen several times, and the nerves of the inhabitants of the district are described as being in "a frightful state of tension." It is somewhat refreshing in these days of vulgar "spiritual manifestation" to hear of a good old fashioned ghost without a head, of whose bloodcurdling qualifications there is no mistake. These headless ghosts were once common enough in England, but have of late years become almost extinct. Perhaps they have all gone to America.

A CONTEMPORARY says that M. DE LESSAR, who is now in London, is said to have proposed to the British Cabinet, on behalf of Russia, that the Russo-Afghan frontier line should be advanced to a point within 40 miles of Herat. The feeling aroused in England by the demand is said to be that if this boundary is conceded, Herat must be garrisoned by British troops.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O. R. Newmarch is talked of as being the likely successor to Colonel Chesney as Military Secretary to the Government of India.

IT IS REPORTED that Sir Henry Norman has been ordered to proceed to Trinidad to hold a special inquiry into the circumstances of the recent riots among the Indian coolies in that island. The report of Sir Henry will clear up the whole matter, and the bogies that were raised in respect of the matter will also be removed.

THE *Englishman* says that the Lifeboat Society's experiment to calm the breakers by putting oil over

them has failed. The oils of colza, linseed, paraffin &c were tried, but with very little effect on the dangerous seas. No quantity of oil could affect its roughness. The saying, "putting oil over troubled waters," has been, we are afraid, falsified by the experiment.

DR. SCHULER, in his report on the drink question in Switzerland, has said that the drinking habits of the people there have been induced largely by the innumerable distilleries that are sprinkled all over the country. Government supervision over the distillaries does not exist, and the rural population freely indulge in strong alcoholic drinks. The worst thing that is seen there is that children are taught to drink from their childhood. "Scores of honorable peasant families, having distilleries of their own, have been ruined by intemperance, notwithstanding the large profits derived from their industry." The Council of Switzerland admits that free trade in alcoholic beverages is the cause of this ruin. There is plenty of evidence in the report of the Bengal Excise Commission to show that drinking is becoming a fashion among the lower classes of Bengal. This would suggest the necessity of discontinuing the outstill system. But the experience of Dr. Schuler belies the fact that death prevails to a greater extent among liquor-drinkers than among teeto-tallers. His report shows that in the cantons of Switzerland, where there is a larger number of drink shops, the death rate is much less than in places where such shops are less abundant. It is obvious that in these discussions people do not take into consideration all the factors of the case and hence such diversity of opinion.

THURSDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

THE FOLLOWING rules have been published with regard to the employment of native troops, cavalry and infantry, in the Egyptian War :—

"Native regiments will go as far as possible on their full established strength of 550 of all ranks for cavalry, and 832 for infantry, minus the depot establishment. Commanding officers will be held responsible that none but officers, men, and followers in everyway fit for field service accompany the regiment. After eliminating sickly men they will complete with volunteers from other regiments. Regiments giving volunteers will recruit to complete establishment.

Each Native regiment will be completed to its full establishment of eight British officers, including those who may be recalled from furlough, and who may be expected to join. Followers, servants, baggage, camp equipage, and kit for staff and departmental officers will be according to the Kabul scale, but without grass cutters, except as laid down for the cavalry. Regiments will be completed with full establishments in their respective presidencies. Each regiment is to take field mule transport. Entrenching tools to be taken according to Kabul scale.

Native infantry will draw extra batta; and free rations will be allowed to all ranks of cavalry and infantry while on foreign service. Troops not provided by the State with carriage will draw extra batta from date of marching. Non batta drawing regiments will draw extra batta from date of embarkation.

The grass cutters will be paid by the troops as usual, but the ponies will receive grain, and, when necessary, hay, free of cost. Both grass cutters and animals will be employed to procure forage when obtainable, and must be held disposable for all purposes.

Public followers, except those engaged on salaries specifically laid down for the occasion, will receive an addition of 50 per cent. on pay and batta, in addition to free rations, while on foreign service.

The family remittances of Native troops will be arranged for, as usual, by officers commanding regiments. Officers and non-commissioned officers, requiring remittances to India, may remit the whole or any part of their pay to India at par on paying the amount to the Field Paymaster, who is authorised to grant transfer remittance receipts on any treasury in India. Tulwars will be provided for 50 per cent. of followers for issue should the General Officer Commanding deem fit. The following amount of ammunition will be taken :—500 rounds per rifle, 200 in regimental charge; and 300 rounds per carbine, of which 100 will be in regimental charge."

A. M. DUNHILL, a Madras Attorney, has been suspended from practising in the Small Cause Court, Madras, for unprofessional conduct. The lawyer did not deposit into Court a certain sum of money which he had received from a client, and granted him a receipt for the amount. When called to explain his conduct he said that the fact quite escaped his memory, an explanation the simplest and easiest in such cases, although he had asked the Court more than once to extend the time of payment as his client was a poor man. As a matter of course the Full Bench of the Court has referred his case to the High Court suspending him from practice in the meanwhile. It now remains to be seen what view the High Court takes of his case.

THE *Deccan Times* reports a daring case of lawlessness in Hydrabad. A robbery took place in the house of one Sahib Jan, commonly called Sahib Begum, who lives in Chotta Kabooter Khana Street. At about 8 o'clock in the morning ten or twelve *bhois* or palkee bearers, enveloped in black blankets and carrying on their heads trays with covers, carefully tied up as if they contained food, knocked at the Begum's house saying that they had brought eatables for the mistress sent to her from a certain place which was mentioned. As soon as they gained admittance into the house, they laid hold of the Begum and her female servant—the only two occupants—bound them hand and foot and gagged them. Two of the men with drawn swords sat on the women—one on each—to prevent them making any disturbance, while the others proceeded to rifle the house. Almirahs and boxes were opened, and the jewels, gold ornaments, money, &c., found in them worth about a lakh of rupees were placed in the trays, and the men quietly walked away with their booty being careful to close the door behind them. It was only some time after that the neighbours on going into the house, found the women in their sorry plight, and set them free, when they told the story we have just related. The roberry was reported to the police, but to this day no clue has been obtained of the perpetrators. It was only when the affair became known at the Nazim's palace, where the Begum complained, that any stir was made in the matter at all, and now, we hear that the police are trying to make out that it is "a trumped up case.

THE tax imposed on the Moplahs in punishment for their late misbehaviour is expected to realise upwards of two lakhs of rupees, if it is fully paid; but they are described as very sullen and defiant, and it is not unlikely that there will be difficulty in realising the impost. The money is to go towards the several improvement of the Malabar District—repairs of roads and building of bridges, new schools, &c"

"TEETOTAL RUM" sounds strange, and yet this is what the War Department has sent out to men engaged in the Nile expedition. How should the War Department explain this solecism? Are Rum drinkers teetotallers?

FRIDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

DUMRAON is on the field to compete with other towns in the matter of an Agricultural Exhibition. The exhibits, which were chiefly agricultural, were thrown open to public view for 4 days commencing from the 17th instant. But the show of the agricultural products and implements &c., is not all. There are plenty of other amusements to draw the *shahibloge* to Dumraon, such as Polo matches, Lawn-tennis tournaments, Ball and so forth. The intention of holding an exhibition like the one we are having at Dumraon, can better be conceived than said, and comments on it are therefore superfluous.

A TELEGRAM from Vienna states that the Mahdi has addressed letters to all the Sheikhs of the tribes in the Baynda Desert, and in the Egyptian oases, proclaiming as "murads" or untrue to the faith, every man or woman who shall assist the English by shewing the routes, selling provisions, or in any other way. Such apostates, if caught, shall be stoned, and, if they escape, their relatives or friends will suffer for them. The Manifesto closes with the following apostrophe :—"It is better for you to slaughter your camels and cast them to the Nile crocodiles, or leave them to the birds of prey, than gain money from infidels by selling them to the English." But for all that the English troops have safely crossed the Desert without much opposition. The Madhi may now stone the "murads" to death if he can.

IN ADDITION to the Great Napoleon and some other sleepers at will, Lord Wolseley, we are told, "possesses this convenient power to a remarkable extent. Not only is our only General known to emerge from a slumber of fifteen minutes refreshed in mind and body, but his hair settles down as if it had been carefully brushed, all traces of labour disappears from the face just as though they had been removed with a sponge, and the leader of armies arises from his chair as spick and span as if he had walked out from his dressing-room in Brook street, Belgravia. In fact, when the gentle god visits Lord Wolseley he is apparently accompanied by all the concomitants of a gentleman's toilet." Lord Wolseley seems to have all the peculiarities that belong to the character of famous generals, except that special one of Cromwell and Havelock; he is not what soldiers call a praying general.

WE QUOTE the following from the speech of Mrs. Grant-Duff delivered on the occasion of a prize distribution in Madras :—"One word more, and I have done. India has been for generations under the influence of a form of civilization which has been like a long sleep. The awakening is strange and difficult, a medely of the dreams of the past with the facts of the future. It is our earnest desire to help you—how earnest I wish any poor words of mine could say or express. But our civilization cannot be your civilization, and believe me we have no desire to impose it on you. What we would urge you to do is to take the progressive spirit of our civilization and graft it with all tenderness and care on to your own manners and civilizations. You have a mighty future before you. There are nations who are in the stage of being stationary, nations who are advancing quietly and progressively, and nations who are advancing by bounds. I believe India to be in this latter stage, and that the education of women, now making such rapid strides, will give her an impetus which will astonish the world, though we who are here may scarcely live to see the day. But that day will come when the Hindoo woman will add to that grace and sweetness which pre-eminently distinguish her, the intellectual power, and the force of character will fit her to be the mother and the companion of great men. There is one tenet of the philosopher Comte which may commend itself to all. It is that each man may gain a share of eternal life for himself by doing work which shall have permanent lasting value. May each of us here live in having done some small work towards the future of India.' 'This is really consoling to those who have the regeneration of the Indian females at heart.

MANY OF our readers may recollect the name of Commander Roudavie. It was he who planned a scheme for creating an inland sea in the Desert of Shahara. News has reached India of his death.

A RETURN, just issued, relating to British ships, gives some important particulars with regard to the losses of lives and ships in the years 1880-1-2, distinguishing the causes of loss, the nature of cargoes carried, and the voyages on which the dissaster was suffered. There were 830 sailing vessels and 2,837 lives lost, and 337 steamships and 2,131 lives lost. Of these 50 sailing ships and 44 steamers were laden with grain, 190 sailing ships and 78 steamers carried coal, sailing ships 102 vessels were lost in the Black Sea and Mediterranean, 132 on the east coast of North America; 218 on the east coast of the United States, 164 off Indian and other Asiatic ports, while 93 were lost in the home and coasting trades.

SATURDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

THE NATIVE society was lately convulsed with the dress question and nearly every body, native or Europeans, who could speak on the subject with a show of authority had his say, save Mr. Oscar Wilde. But as he has now come out in print relative to the matter we make no apology in laying a cutting out of it before our readers :—"Turning to dress of men which was not of so wear something—he s monstrous, too bizarre with alacrity and worn with of the present day was not so sented it to be. The tall hat was why this glossy cylinder? This considered to be a sign of immense respe week days and of orthodoxy on Sundays. He pro ed against anything so ugly being held to express what was moral. The coat, again, was a garment that had a back to it and no front, and the waistcoat a garment that had a front and no back. For the sake of economy, if for no other reason, we should amalgamate them into one—the doublet. Generally he remarked that the well-dressed people were those whom we were in the habit of calling the lower orders. The Lincolnshire ploughboy wore the smock frock, which was the doublet worn in the fourteenth century by the king and his nobles. The French workman's blouse was the short tunic of the same century worn by kings and princes. All the ugly dress had come from people who had nothing to do, and did it. Among peasants and fisher folk we never found ugly dress. They thought of what was suitable and useful and what corresponded to their needs, and so they obtained what was really beautiful. He did not propose we should immitate any other class of people. Half of the beauty of fisher people's dress was spoiled when wrought into fashionable dress and worn in the streets of a town, but it was a shame to us that we had not been able to make our own dress in the town a good, simple, and beautiful as the dress of people like ploughboys and fisher folk." So, after all, Mr. Wilde is not so wild, in this respect at least, as other people would give him credit for. He seems to preach conservatism in dress and he has our full sympathy.

"A LABORATORY is to be fitted up by the General Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Bengal, for the purpose of systematically preparing and experimenting with virus prepared on M. Pasteur's system. To Mr. Mills, Inspector of Cattle Disease at Madras, the credit is due of being the first medical man to experiment in India on M. Pasteur's system." It would be well to bide our time and see what good results from M. Pasteur's system of Vaccination without taking a pessimistic view of his theory.

REGARDING the Russianization of England, a quiet but pithy satire has been passed on England by

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Madam Novikoff. She, in one of her articles which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, said with evident zest that, "under the educating influence of the dynamite scare—which has not yet cost us a single life—we are gradually becoming converted to the Russian doctrine of repression. She declares that the time is not far distant when England, which has hitherto been the paradise of political assassins, will recognise the usefulness of an extradition treaty with Russia from mere grounds of self-defence."

FROM THE papers lately received from China, it appears that France is becoming sensible to the injury of maintaining an expensive and bootless war in the far East. It has agreed to come to terms with China relinquishing all claims upon Formosa and without an indemnity. But the celestials are holding up their heads, and have declined to enter into a treaty of peace even on such easy terms.

WE ARE sorry to hear that poor Laluram Pandey has been dismissed the service of Government by the District Superintendent of Police, Purneah, with the sanction of the District Magistrate, for misconduct in the case of Mohur Gope Vs. R. O. Walker. Yes, as Mohur had to rot in jail, however innocent he may have been, the District Superintendent's order of dismissal stands unimpeachable. We regret poor Laluram's fate.

A SPECIAL telegram from London to the *Englishman*, states that "the *Globe* of the 12th instant had a long article condemning the principles of the Bengal Tenancy Bill as iniquitous. The Press generally, commenting on the statement of the *Times* that the Oudh Talukdars would join the Bengal Zamindars in opposition to the Bill, points to the great danger of an alarm spreading throughout India, including the Feudatory States, at such a breach of British faith."

TRUTH gives two spicy paragraphs of Court gossip. According to one, "the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge have expressed great displeasure at the extraordinary indiscretion of Prince Henry of Battenberg in going to Parkhurst "to inspect" the Seaforth Highlanders. The affair will certainly not tend to reconcile the Royal family to the marriage of Princess Beatrice." The same paper also affirms that the relations between the Queen and certain members of the Royal family are considerably strained, partly through [redacted] balls which were given [redacted] these festivities were [redacted] a pretty plain intimation [redacted] be in accordance with Her [redacted] they were omitted from the pro- [redacted] shortly after the Duke of Albany's death [redacted] of the Royal family were desired not to [redacted] theatre for six months, or to enter a ball-room [redacted] twelve months, from the date of the Duke's death."

DURING the week ending 14th February there were 290 deaths in the town of which 51 were from cholera, 7 from small pox, 82 from fever, 35 from bowel complaint and the rest from other causes.

'VE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, February 18.—The first batch of British troops sailed yesterday for Egypt. The British Government have declined the Canadian and Victorian contingents, believing they will arrive too late to be of service. Queensland has also offered volunteers for the Soudan.

18.—The *Times* in a leading article announces that on the re-assembling of Parliament, the Opposition will propose a vote of censure against Government for their policy in Egypt.

16.—The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that M. Lessar, in his negotiations with the British Government with regard to the Afghan Boundary, maintains that, through the submission of the Salor Turkomans to the Russia, the Russian authority has been established as far as the western spurs of the Paropamisus range, which is the only practicable frontier between Russia and Afghanistan. The Amir of Afghanistan's authority on the Murghab cannot extend below Panjdeh. Thus the district of Badghus will be appropriated to Russia with Kushk as the eastern frontier of that country. The British Government, the *Times* says, rejects the claim, and M. Lessar is now awaiting instructions.

17.—The latest accounts of the Queen's health state that Her Majesty is progressing favourably. South Australia has offered to send a contingent of 250 infantry to the Soudan. Lord Wolseley has telegraphed his acceptance of an offer of a contingent from Canada.

Cairo, February 18.—A telegram from Lord Wolseley states that the rebels are escorting guns and ammunition from Khartoum to Metammeh. A party of the rebels attacked a convoy of wounded, eight miles from Gubat, but after one hour's skirmish the enemy retired. The Court of Appeal has reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Chitty, exempting from liability transferers of Oriental shares.

Korti, February 18.—The British troops abandoned Gubat on the 14th instant, and have retired to Abu Klea unmolested by the enemy. It is possible that the troops will further retire to Gakdul, where there is a better supply of water. The Mahdi with fifty thousand men is reported to be marching to the relief of Metammeh. The British wounded have arrived safely at Gakdul.

NOTICE.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, 20th February 1885.

Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin will receive on Wednesday afternoon, February 25th, in the Gardens of Government House, from 4-30 to 6-30 P.M.

All ladies and gentlemen having the *entree* of the Government House are invited to attend, and those having children, to bring them.

By Command,
WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Captain.*
Mily. Secy. to *H. E.* the *Viceroy.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1885.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE first Scene of the fifth Act of the Bengal Tenancy Bill has been played. The second Scene will come on the boards on Friday next. Our contemporary of the *Englishman* announces that a great number of amendments will be moved by the different dissentients, and probably the Committee of the whole House will not be able to go through them all at a single sitting. In our opinion the first amendment on the motion to resolve the Council into a Committee of the whole House should be to defer the consideration of the Bill for at least six months, in order to give a fair opportunity to the fifty-five millions concerned to express their views on the subject, and to hold a thorough judicial enquiry by an independent Commission, so as to bring to light reliable facts for the purpose of intelligent legislation. At present the subject is being discussed on the principle of *zid.* At the time of the Ilbert Bill discussions, Sir Rivers Thompson was very eloquent on the impropriety of not consulting the opinion of the district officers whose knowledge and experience of the country, he held, best qualified them to give advice. In the present instance those officers have been thrice consulted, but inasmuch as their opinions are generally adverse to those of His Honor, he casts them to the four winds, and insists upon his own theory being carried out. Mr. Reynolds is in duty bound to uphold the theory of his chief, and others have their own ideas, theories, or crotchets to work out. Lord Dufferin and his colleagues in Council sit as umpires, without bringing to the discussion any local or special knowledge of a subject the most difficult and complicated that has ever come before the Legislature. Without wishing to imply in the least the slightest offence to the august personages concerned, we cannot help saying that this is a case of the blind leading the blind. The only legitimate, straightforward and common-sense course in a case like the present would be to collect evidence through a Commission composed of independent members cross-examining witnesses who are duly qualified to give their opinion on the subject. In other words, a thorough sifting of the chaff of personal prejudices, ultra-radical theories, and narrow views is what is most urgently wanted for the dispensation of even-handed justice and fair-play; the more so, as the want of reliable evidence is admitted on all hands. It was only the other day that, in the Bengal Council, Sir Rivers Thompson and his Revenue adviser emphatically declared that for well nigh a hundred years, the Government has totally failed to collect any thing like trust-worthy statistics of agricultural and landed interests, and in the face of that complaint, it is difficult to conceive how His Honor can consistently insist upon hastily passing a law calculated to *bouleverse* the whole rural economy of a country twice as large, populated as Great Britain and Ireland put together. In England even questions of limited importance are invariably inquired into and sifted by Commissions and Committees appointed to conduct a regular judicial investigation. But in India matters of the greatest magnitude, such as the land-law of sixty-five millions of human beings, are to be disposed of by a handful of officials, some of whom have no special knowledge of the subject, and, the best of whom, justly claiming, by his official position, to be the highest authority on the subject, avows in Council that he has no reliable statistics available. To His Excellency the Viceroy, with his thorough liberal instincts, fresh from the atmosphere of the highest civilisation, this attempt at forcing legislation cannot but appear as a strange phenomenon. As an Irish landlord, he knows well by his personal experience the mischief of attempting ultra-radical reforms. He is perhaps the only English member of the Indian Legislature, who, as a landlord, has a personal knowledge of the tendencies of such high pressure legislation and felt the evil effects it entails. We know that his position here is an awkward one. Surrounded by landless radical colleagues, who have not the slightest knowledge of the intricacies of the land problem, but whose long residence in this country invests them with an authority which he cannot readily overcome, his hands are to a certain extent hampered. But as the arbiter of a nation's fate, he has a responsibility which should make him rise above the trammels of red-tape. Some of the largest questions at issue involve pure general principles, totally independent of local conditions, and in regard to these His Excellency can adopt positive measures at once. In regard to others he cannot fail to perceive the necessity of a thorough, sifting inquiry. We earnestly cherish the hope that he will not allow anything to be done without it. Had the subject been of minor importance, we would not have much cared to find it disposed of by the sheer force of majority, which is the modern civilized substitute of the ancient system of casting lots. But when the vital interests of fifty-five millions of human beings is concerned, we feel satisfied we have full right to demand a more reasonable and considerate course. One special argument in favor of delay arises from the fact that several members of the Select Committee are of opinion that the Bill in its present shape does not effect a final solution of the questions at issue. Questions of this description can never be satisfactorily settled by oft-repeated bungling work. It is true that there is no finality in human affairs; but no legislator is fit for his work, who is incapable of perceiving the dire consequences which would immediately flow from frequent tinkering. Not to speak of heart-burning and ill-feeling and endless disputes, the country would be plunged into a sea of protracted litigation from which no amount of after legislation would be able satisfactorily to extricate it. As for the enormous money losses, it is impossible to make an exact calculation. It is difficult to conceive the loss which the people have already sustained during the last eight years that the Rent-law has been under discussion. Many have been completely ruined, and rancour and ill-feeling and animosity amongst vast numbers of the people, whose welfare entirely depends upon living in peace and amity, have been most extensively spread over the land. The mischief, however, has now been done, and cannot be undone; but it behoves the Government to prevent the repetition of such evils by re-opening the subject again and again. A reasonable delay can now do no harm, and it is far better to accept it than to reopen the question within a short time under the plea of the present solution not being final.

THE NEW BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

IT would hardly be fair to regard the recently started Political Association at Bombay as the index of a newly awakened political life among our brethern in the Western Presidency. For, although without a regularly organised political body based upon catholic principles, Bombay had organisation enough to be able to evoke public opinion, and get up agitations and demonstrations whenever occasion required it. The present Association is but the formal revival of one started so far back as 1852, and known as the old Bombay Association. Unfortunately for itself and for the public, it collapsed before its time; but was revived again in 1867, though it fell into sleep once more, shortly afterwards. It is well known that under the superior guidance of distinguished men, like the late Mr. Juggur-

nath Sunkersett, Messrs. Nowroji Furdunji, Dadabhai Naroji, Sorabji, S. Bengali, Dasabhoy Framji, Sir Mungledas Nathoobhoy and others, the defunct Associations did much useful work. It is a matter of surprise, however, that Bombay with all its political and material advancement, should have allowed itself to be without a regularly constituted Association so long, while all other principal cities of India, in all the three Presidencies, had political Associations of their own, and were engaged, each in its own light, in furthering the cause of national advancement. But, better late than never, is a golden adage the value of which is not often adequately understood, and it is for the best that our brethern at Bombay have come to understand it after all. We need hardly assure them, that they have the best sympathies of all who have the true interests of their country at heart, in their undertaking, and we do trust that this fresh venture—the third *avatar* of the original Association, as a local paper terms it—will be attended with more lasting success than unfortunately attended the preceding ones.

The object of the new Association was definitely stated at the inaugural meeting held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, under the presidency of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart, C. S. I. The Chairman said, "It is plainly desirable that the opinion of all sections of our community should be organized and concentrated so as to be systematically available for the information of Government." And he went on to remark truly, that "such an organisation need not proceed in any spirit of antagonism to other similar organisations, but should rather be supplementary to them. The desire of the promoters of this movement is to concentrate existing forces, by giving information which must be useful to Government, and by spreading among the people true ideas about public affairs, to advance the true interests of the country, which, as every capable judge admits, are identical with the true interests of our rulers." The Hon'ble Budrooddin Tyabjee in moving the first resolution observed, "Gentlemen, the want of a powerful and well-organised political Association, such as I hope to see established to-day, has long been felt by all who have taken any part in public affairs for many years." He went on to say, that it is with nations as with individuals that with the growth of political life new aspirations arise, and these aspirations require an organization to give them due expression, and the organization in its turn watches, regulates, develops and directs national aspirations. Now, "it can not be denied," he said, "that a city like Bombay, the capital of Western India, with its vast population, with its keen and intense political life, a city which has been described by eminent statesmen as the chief and best centre of political thought in India, ought to possess a well-organised, strong, and true national Association for the purpose of watching the interests of this country. The time has come when a political Association that may be called a truly national Association should be founded upon a permanent basis. Bombay cannot afford to be satisfied with the branch of any Association, however powerful, eminent, or useful that Association may be. Bombay, I say—as the chief centre of political thought in India,—ought to possess an Association worthy of its greatness, worthy of its active political life and political history—an Association which shall not merely follow the sentiments and movements of our friends in England, but rather in a measure lead them. I feel, therefore, that we are performing a great duty this evening in laying the foundations of such an Association. The performance, however, of this great duty marks an epoch in our national history which shows that we have been awakened to a sense of our political rights, and that the distinctions of race, colour and creed, which have so long divided us have at last disappeared under the softening and the enlightening influence of education, and that the blessings of peace, which we have so long enjoyed under the benignant sway of Her Majesty have at last produced in our breasts the germs of political life, and of those national aspirations which, it seems to me, it is the duty of all patriotic citizens to foster, to develop, to direct, and to regulate."

There is a ring of true statesmanship in the following part of Mr. Tyabjee's speech, which will find an echo of response in the hearts of all true lovers of the country. "I feel," he said, "that there is a great and a glorious future for this Association, if only it will be true to itself—if only it will accept justice and moderation as the cardinal principles of its action. Gentlemen, to be truly worthy of this great Presidency, it must not only exercise undoubted and undaunted advocacy—fearless advocacy—of our national rights, but it must also show an undoubted and an unimpeachabe loyalty to the Throne. (Cheers.) It must no doubt make a perfectly independent criticism, and at the same time show a due and a just regard of the political circumstances of the country. Above all, gentlemen, I think it must not confound real independence with that petulant and carping spirit, which can see no good in any Government measure, and detect nothing for the benefit of the people of this country. I trust that it will never be forgotten that moderation is better than exaggeration, and that persuasion is better than declamation. I trust that in times of excitement and agitation it may exercise a moderating influence upon the popular feelings, and that it may possess strength and wisdom to guide the currents of public feelings in the true channel, that while widening the basis of our popular rights it may at the same time add strength and security to the empire, and draw closer together the bonds of friendship and of harmony which at present happily exist between Her Majesty's Eastern and Western empire."

Mr. Tyabjee's speech, contains the key-note of the whole of the proceedings of the evening. That the Association is sure to be a success is evident from the announcement of the Hon'ble K. T. Telang, that nearly 300 gentlemen have already consented to register themselves as subscribers, and that nearly 45 gentlemen have promised donations of Rs. 300 each, which will form the nucleus of a permanent fund for the Association. A further guarantee of the success of the Association is given in the selection of the gentlemen, who are to form the Committee. An Association in whose deliberations such distinguished men, as Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the Hon'ble V. N. Mandlik, the Hon'ble Mr. Telang, Mr. Dadabhai Naroji, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Raghunath Narain Khote, Mr. Mahammad Ali Rogay, and Mr. Tyabjee, are to take part, is to say the least, bound to be successful.

REPRESENTATIVE POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

THE formation of a new political Association at so distant a place as Bombay, would, perhaps, under ordinary circumstances not have anything very interesting beyond the pale of its legitimate local sphere of action. But situated as we at present are, such an Association is fraught with public interest of the greatest moment. This fresh accession to the ranks of our public political bodies will, from its constitution and from the resources at its command, constitute a veritable tower of strength in all our political agitations of an imperial character. It is a significant sign of the times that properly organised political bodies should crop up in our midst on all sides and in all parts of the country. True it is that the majority of these partake very much of the nature of mushroom and fungus growth, and die away even before they have properly begun to run their short lease of life. But "sterling merit will buoy up at last," as the adage has it. The best, the strongest and the worthiest are sure to survive. If for every hundred baby Associations, whose birth is daily reported in the public prints, even one survives, we are gainers in the long run, if we have reasons to believe that the surviving one had the right and stamina to survive. The history of public Associations in India is not a history of yesterday's growth, nor is it, unhappily for carping critics, confined to any isolated part of the country. Our readers are aware how the British Indian Association of Calcutta, the oldest of its kind in the country, began work in its humble way, early in the middle of the century, how it struggled under all possible adverse and inauspicious circumstances, how under the masterly guidance of its leaders the difficulties melted away into the thin air, and how it has triumphed at last. It is not for us to particularise how useful the Association has been ever since its establishment, and what good work it has always striven to do and succeeded in doing; and we care not to divine what triumphs or failures may yet be in store for it. There has hardly arisen a public question within the last fifty years which has not been considered and discussed by the British Indian Association, and hardly a legislative measure introduced, either in the Local or the Imperial Council, on which the opinion of the Association has not been sought and obtained by the Government. As the trusted interpreter between the ruler and the ruled, it is impossible to overestimate the good work that the Association has done and is still doing. For many long years the British Indian Association continued to be the only Association of its kind, and has never flinched from its self-imposed arduous task. Later on other public bodies appeared in the field, and are doing good work, with credit to themselves and with advantage to the country. The Indian League, the Indian Association, the Indian Constitutional Association, and the Indian Union have all been doing good work in their way. The different Landholders' and Peoples' Associations, and the branches of the Indian Association, all over the country, are all striving to throw a flood of light on all questions of public importance. The Calcutta Mahomedan Literary Society, though avowedly not a political body, and the Central Mahomedan Association are also very useful institutions, as representing the views of an influential class of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. Each shade of opinion on public questions has thus the opportunity of being laid before the Government, and the chances of their being more impartially dealt with become all the greater.

This wholesome movement is happily not confined to Bengal alone. The *Anjaman-i-Panjab* the *Mahajan Sabha* of Madras, and the *Sarvajanik Sabha* of [redacted] early in the field, an[redacted] useful work as the[redacted] gal. Soon after the stor[redacted] tiny, the Oudh British [redacted] established at Lucknow by [redacted] countryman the late Raja D[redacted] Mukerji, assisted by the late Mahar[redacted] Sing, and ever since its establishment it [redacted] doing really useful work in Oudh, and has ta[redacted] part in the discussion of all imperial questions whenever occasion demanded it. By a strange irony of fate it had been reserved for Bombay, the capital of Western India, with its vast population, with its keen and intense political life, to be without a well-organised, strong and national Association for the purpose of watching and furthering the true interests of the country. We rejoice that this want has now been supplied. We hope before long Madras also will follow the lead of Bombay, and revive the old Association which dwindled away from want of proper support. With the establishment of the Madras Association the list of our political bodies, so far at least as the chief centres of political thought are concerned, will become complete. We hail the new organisation at Bombay with more than ordinary delight, because, it forms, so to speak, the key-stone of the system of national Political Associations in Western India. But it is not the formation, but the proper working of these Associations, upon which political advancement of the country entirely rests. Like a double-edged tool these bodies have the power of injuring those very interests, for whose protection they are formed, unless properly, carefully and judiciously worked. But we are inclined to feel certain that the leaders of public opinion, on this side of India at any rate, and the responsible managers of our political bodies are daily more and more realizing the responsibilities of their position, and they need have no fear of failure if they always carefully remember the noble and sound maxims embodied in the speech of Mr Budrooddin Tyabjee referred to above. The struggle has but just begun, and the battle is not yet won. A great deal will depend upon the tact,

judgment, discretion, moderation and courage of those who have undertaken to lead the charge, and who command the forlorn hope, and it remains to be seen whether success is to attend our efforts for political advancement.

It is gratifying to us, and, as we venture to trust, it will be gratifying to our countrymen, that the noble utterances, regarding political organization, of the Earl of Dufferin in Canada ten years ago—have begun to be appreciated and acted upon, by those whom His Lordship has been called upon to rule in India. It only remains for His Lordship to give a loyal support to the endeavours of the people to advance in political life, and we are sure that that support will never be wanting. The new life which is now stirring in India ought to convince Sir Rivers Thompson and statesmen of his stamp that it is erroneous to think, and wrong to pretend to think, that the energies of the people in the cause of political advancement are misguided, or that those efforts are confined to a limited class of the disaffected. And if any thing had been wanting to convince the disbelieving, that every organisation set on foot in right earnest and with a conscientious desire to serve the country and the Government alike, is a part and parcel of, and intimately connected with, a grand, and hitherto-unperceived national movement, and is the natural outcome of national aspirations, the recently started Association at Bombay ought to silence all captious critics who sneer at every manifestation of political life in the country. It is idle, nay we could go further, it is unwise and wicked, to shut one's eyes to, and pretend not to perceive the fact, that a material change for the better has, and is, coming over the political aspect of India, slowly but surely, and it is sheer folly to try to nip such a national movement in the bud by throwing cold water on it. A wise administrator and a beneficent Government should on the other hand try to enlist the loyal sympathies of the people by fostering this phase our national character. It is wicked to try to put back the hand on the dial. A wise Government should sympathize with national aspirations, and lead the people by satisfying their legitimate wants and wishes.

THE CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION.

THE East Indian Association of London has taken up the Indian Civil Service Question. Two meetings have recently been held under the auspices of the Association for discussing it. The first meeting was presided over by General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, and its object was to consider the question of reforms, required in the Indian Civil Service to meet Native demands. The second meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt to discuss the age of competition for the Indian Civil Service. At the first meeting Mr. Roper Lethbridge read a paper by Mr. N. S. Ginwalla of Broach. The reader will be astonished to hear that Mr. Ginwalla actually proposes that Natives of India should be excluded altogether from the existing Covenanted Civil Service, and that a separate and inferior service should be created for them. The arguments which Mr. Ginwalla brings forward in support of this view cannot bear examination, and we really wonder how could any sensible man have come forward to seriously lay them before the public. Mr. Ginwalla would not be content with excluding the Natives of India from the ordinary Covenanted Civil Service, which they can at present enter by passing a competitive Examination in London. He would also knock the Statutory Civil Service on the head, because he thinks that even this inferior service is too good for us. Mr. Ginwalla cannot apparently bear the idea that natives of India should be able to enter the Indian Civil Service, either through the door of competition or that of nomination. The reader is doubtless curious to know what considerations have persuaded Mr. Ginwalla to come to this conclusion. He will be astounded to hear that Mr. Ginwalla quite approves "of all the momentous political reasons, that are urged by those who oppose the wholesale and indiscriminate admission of Natives to the footing of equality as to rank, grade, status, emolument, &c. with their British compeers." It would be sheer waste of time to argue seriously with a man who can write in this strain. The best way to refute Mr. Ginwalla's arguments, it seems to us, would be to state them. We should merely like to know who told him that Natives of India find admission to the Statutory Civil Service on a footing of equality as to rank, status and emoluments with their British compeers. Is he ignorant of the common fact, which is known to every school-boy, that the members of the Statutory Service get only two-thirds of the pay allowed to those of the ordinary Covenanted Civil Service? The former service is, and intended to be, inferior to the latter in almost every respect. Then, we are entirely at a loss to understand what has led Mr. Ginwalla to suppose that Indian reformers demand "the wholesale and indiscriminate admission of Natives" to the Covenanted Civil Service? We have always fought against such proposals as strongly as against the entire exclusion of our countrymen from the Covenanted Service. Common fairness demands that Natives and Europeans should be able to enter the service on a footing of *perfect* equality. We want our countrymen to be subjected to the same test as the Englishman, simply because we desire that our unfit countrymen should be excluded. Mr. Ginwalla gravely tells us that the people of India commit a grave blunder in quoting the Charter Act of 1833 and the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 in support of their claim to higher employment in the public service. He is of opinion that proclamations and state pledges are not worth the paper on which they are written, inasmuch as they were never meant to be carried out. Mr. Ginwalla, indeed, goes further, and thinks that Government is sowing the seeds of future embarassment in not boldly announcing that Native agency must for ever occupy a subordinate rank in the work of administration. If our Government were wise, it would immediately act upon Mr. Ginwalla's statesmanlike suggestion, and declare once for all that the people of India must always remain hewers of wood and drawers of water. Nothing short of such a declaration and the constitution of a separate and inferior service for Natives would satisfy Mr. Ginwalla. To this service he would attach a certain number of lower-grade appointments and reserve them exclusively for Natives. He would require the candidates for this service to pass their preliminary examination in India, and then, without exception, to make a sojourn of about two years in England, in order to finish their education. Why should men who have no expectation of filling any subordinate and inferior appointments should be required to proceed to England and reside there for two years, we cannot pretend to understand. It is needless to say that the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Ginwalla's paper showed that the Natives of India entirely repudiate his narrow and illiberal views.

It is a relief to turn from the proceedings of the first meeting to those of the second. It was, as we have said above, presided over by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt. In opening the proceedings, Mr. Blunt dwelt upon the importance of the position filled in India by the Civil Service, and maintained that as in England reformers held that the first step to be taken was to reform the House of Commons, so in India, if real reforms were to be effected, the first thing to be done was to reform the Civil Service. He proceeded:—"Now, this point of the age of admission to the Civil Service, unimportant as it might seem to those who had not studied the subject, really involved the whole theory and practice of reform of that country. Until facilities were given for the admission of the Natives of India to a full equality in Government with the English in India, there would be no real reform in any direction. As at present constituted, the Civil Service in India was so close that it partook of the nature of all close corporations in their being very slow to move in any direction if the change seemed at all opposed to its own interests, and for that reason it was necessary that an alteration should be made in the mode of composition of the Service. Another reason equally important, and which to many would seem more urgent, was to be found in the state of the finances of the country. The present system of governing India was immensely costly, and what would eventually force forward reform, if nothing else did, would be the financial crisis, which, if the present system were not changed, must come. At present, India was governed rather on the principle of a farm managed by expensive Scotch bailiffs. It might have been very well governed, and every thing be in extremely good order, but things were done really too well, with the consequence, that debt kept on increasing, and the country could not afford the expense of the machinery of administration. The reform needed was to substitute for the English branch of the administration the Native, and far cheaper, because indigenous, materials of the country." It may be taken for an axiom that costly foreign agency should not be imported for doing work which can be done as well by cheap indigenous labour. And if this sound principle were acted upon by the British Government in India, the number of European *employes* in the country would be materially reduced, and a great relief afforded to the finances of the Empire. But our rulers will not, for obvious reasons, think of doing any thing of the kind. They are not disposed to look with favour upon any measure which would narrow the field for European employment. At the meeting under notice, Mr. A. K. Setna, of Bombay, read an able paper on "The Age of competition for the Indian Civil Service." He sketched the history of the changes which had been made in the relations as to the age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and pointed out that the decision of Lord Salisbury to reduce the maximum age to 19, was against the opinion of more than two-thirds of the Civil Service consulted, and also against the opinion of the then Viceroy Lord Northbrook. The real object of the authors of the change, Mr. Setna said, was to practically close the competitive service to Natives of India, and this has been almost attained. Out of the 28 candidates who had presented themselves for examination during the six years following the introduction of the new regulations, only one had succeeded in getting through. Mr. Setna explained the all but insuperable difficulties under which Indian candidates at present laboured, and recommended that the maximum limit of age should be raised to 23 as in the first two or three years of the competition system. This change, he showed, would do harm to no one, but would greatly raise the efficacy of the administration and at the same time deprive the people of India of a just cause of grievance. In the discussion which followed, several Englishmen took part. Lord Stanley of Alderley urged that as a matter of political expediency it was desirable that facilities should be afforded to Natives for entering the Civil Service. His Lordship advocated the raising of the limit of age, and showed that it would be advantageous to the public interests. He also thought that Italian and German should be struck out of the list of subjects of examination, and that a certain knowledge of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian works be required. Lord Stanley further insisted on the injustice of holding out hopes of employment to the Natives of India and making it impossible for them to obtain that employment by fixing so low a limit of age, and justly remarked that examinations for the Natives should be held in India whatever the age limits might be. We need hardly say that we fully concur in Lord Stanley's views on this most important question, and we commend them to the consideration of the India Office.

THE DEBATE ON THE PATWARI BILL.

KUMAR Baikunthanath De scored a good point at the meeting of the Bengal Council the other day. In course of a clever and vigorous speech opposing the Patwari Bill, he dwelt particularly on the injustice of imposing a Patwari Cess on Orissa, and the force of his contention was at once admitted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honor said, "He (Kumar Baikunthanath) may be perfectly sure that not only as long as I am Lieutenant-Governor, but as long as other Lieutenant-Governors occupy the place I do, there never will be any intention of breaking the engagements which the Government have made with the Zemindars in any part of the country during the currency of a Settlement. The Settlement in Orissa will come to an end in 1897, and I hope by that time the Government of the day will be able to take up the detailed Survey and Settlement of the Province on a proper and complete system." This is as it should be, and we are particularly glad that His Honor should be so emphatic in his determination not to break any engagement with the zemindars. In the face of this it was somewhat awkward that His Honor should have thought fit to taunt the Kumar for "crying out before he is hurt." Such a remark in reply to Her Majesty's Opposition in the House of Commons would have been smart enough, but it came with ill grace from the President of the Council and Governor of the country with reference to a subject. It can be looked upon as an uncalled-for and unmerited snub, and nothing more. The Kumar, as a Member of the Council, was called upon to express his opinion on the bearings of the Bill, and as the Bill contained nothing to show that Orissa would be excluded, his remarks were perfectly legitimate and appropriate, and contained nothing like a "crying" which should subject him to a snub. This want of courtesy apart, the position assumed by the Lieutenant-Governor forces on our attention the question as to what are the limitations within which it should apply? The Government is resolved not to break its engagement with the Uriyas, because the Orissa Settlement will last for the next thirteen or fourteen years. But should it do so, had the period been three, four, or ten times as much? There is no law of prescription in the matter, and the Government's action can be regulated only by parity of reasoning. If so, and the Government cannot break an engagement by imposing a Patwari cess for the next fourteen years, how can it, in the name of common sense, break its engagement with the zemindars of Bengal and Behar by imposing the same Cess? Is not the sauce as good for the male bird as it is for the female? There is no difference whatever in the terms of the Settlement, except that of the limit of time, and as that exception cannot count, the two cases are entirely on all fours. If it would be unjust to impose a Patwari Cess in Orissa during the currency of the present Settlement, it is equally so in Bengal and Behar during the current Settlement there. Nor can the exegesis of the Secretary of State, which Mr. MacDonell quoted with so much gusto, have any bearing on the case. The Secretary of State ruled that local rating can have no relation to imperial taxation, and if that is correct, it applies as much to Orissa as to Bengal. Indeed, we can conceive no argument by which Orissa can be exempted and Bengal and Behar taxed, except that of *sic volo sic jubeo*.

Adverting to the Secretary of State's Despatch we cannot refrain from noticing here the disingenuous way in which it has been put forth by Mr. MacDonell. The passage quoted runs thus: "In view, therefore, of these various facts and considerations, Her Majesty's Government have now to intimate to Your Excellency the conclusion to which they have come, after a careful consideration of a controversy which has now been going on for a long course of years. This conclusion is that rating for local expenditure is to be regarded, as it has hitherto been regarded, in all the provinces of the Empire as taxation separate and distinct from the ordinary land revenue; that the levying of such rates upon the holders of land, irrespective of the amount of their land assessment, involves no breach of faith on the part of the Government, whether as regards holders of permanent or of temporary tenures; and that, where such rates are levied at all, they ought, as far as may be possible, to be levied equally, without distinction and without exempton, upon all the holders of property accessible to the rate." Now, the first question in regard to this is, how is it that the Secretary of State distinctly includes temporary tenures, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor with equal distinction holds that the imposition of a Patwari Cess in temporarily settled Orissa would amount to a breaking of an engagement? Who is correct in his interpretation, the Secretary of State, or His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor? or, does the whole thing amount to a mere hustling of the Kumar by an euphemized snub? Wicked people might suggest that it is certain that the Government cannot have the cadastral survey completed before the next twenty-five or thirty years, and it is hard to impose the tax without the survey, and so a merit is made of a necessity; but we cannot and should not accept that as a fair or reasonable solution of the difficulty. But let it pass. About ten years ago, Sir George Campbell passed the Land Registration Act for the registration of Government settled estates, and since that time the work has been getting on steadily enough; but up to the present time, if we are correctly informed, not more than one half of the work has been done, and that so unsatisfactorily that the bulk of it will require redoing. The total of these estates and tenures will not come up to eight lacs. The total of rayati tenures, according to the estimate of the Famine Commission, is eleven millions, and the sum to be worked out, therefore, stands thus:—If one-half of eight lacs require ten years, how much time will be necessary to settle eleven millions? There should be some one in the Council, or in the Bengal Office, to work out this sum by the Rule of Three. Had this been done, Mr. Miller would not have been snubbed for saying that the Bill is premature. The quotation from the Secretary of State's Despatch insists that "where such rates are levied at all, they ought, as far as may be possible, to be levied equally without distinction and without exemption upon all the holders of property accessible to the rates." But the Bill does not at all recognize these conditions. There is no attempt whatever made to insist upon equality. There is no equality, no absence of distinction, and no attempt whatever to avoid exemptions. As for all classes of property, when the Road Cess Act was passed houses and mines and canals were included. But the Despatch then was fresh, and some show of respect for it was necessary. It is grown old now, and it is enough that that part of it only be accepted which is the most convenient. The mines, moreover, belong mostly to Europeans. It might be said that the Patwari Cess is wanted solely for zemindari work and, therefore, houses and mines and canals cannot be included. If so, it ceases to be a local rating, common to an entire community in a particular place, and becomes a specific tax on zemindars and rayats, and cannot, therefore, be justified under the Despatch. The Despatch is emphatic as to the impropriety of selecting one kind of property for local rating. It says (para. 2):

"In the Despatch under reply, the bearing of these facts on the incidence of rates is fully acknowledged, and, in view of them, it would clearly be unjust, irrespective of the area of the premises given under the permanent settlement, to levy cesses or rates solely upon the zemindars." This has, however, been entirely overlooked, and a local rating is proposed in the Bill for agricultural land and land only. Again, the conditions under which a local rating is permissible are precisely laid down in the Despatch. Says the Secretary of State:

"As regards (3) the machinery through which the levy of rates is to be made, and (4) the persons to whom the expenditure of them is to be entrusted, ——it would indeed be most desirable if the local character of these rates could be emphatically marked by committing both the assessing of them and the application of them to local bodies. If the people were farther advanced in the knowledge and appreciation of those advantages which we desire to confer upon them, there would be no need of interposing the authority of the imperial Government in regard to such matters as the making and maintenance of roads, of schools, and of sanitary improvements. In this case we might entrust the initiative in all such things to the people themselves. But, speaking generally, it may be said that the people have as yet neither the knowledge, nor the desire, nor the organization which could alone render it possible to rely exclusively upon their voluntary action. Nevertheless, when the authority of the Supreme Government has been exerted to prescribe, as an obligation, the performance of certain duties, it may be possible, and if possible it will certainly be desirable, to carry the people along with us through their natural native leaders, both in the assessment and in the expenditure of local rates. The importance of doing so has been acknowledged in the measures adopted for regulating the management of similar rates in other provinces of India, and it would be, in the belief and hope of Her Majesty's Government, an undeserved reproach to the many wealthy and intelligent native gentlemen of Bengal, to suppose that a similar course may not be successfully pursued as regards the people of that province.

Closely connected with the local character which may belong to rates arising out of the mode of assessment and of administration, comes (5) the local character which depends on the purposes to which they are to be exclusively applied. I have already pointed out that the purposes to which a tax may be applied cannot be considered as affecting the abstract right of the Government to exact it. But assuming this right, everything, as regards the policy, and even the justice of the rates now in question, turns upon the manner in which they are to be expended. It is, of course, essential that the Government of India should be itself satisfied that it is breaking no faith in any measure it may take; but next to the necessity of this assurance is the necessity, or at least the great importance, of making the same conclusion plain to the apprehensions of the people. For this purpose it is, above all things, requisite that the benefits to be derived from the rates should be brought home to their doors,—— that these benefits should be palpable, direct, and immediate."

These conditions, however, have been treated as the merest verbiage by the framers of the Patwari Bill. The Despatch insists on a popular machinery for the levy of local rates, and the Bill invests the District Collector with that power. The Despatch insists upon the expenditure being incurred by the representatives of the assessees; under the Bill the Government takes the money, throws it into the Provincial chest, and does not even deign to promise an annual account for the information of the public. It is a mere mockery, therefore, to talk of the cess being levied under the Secretary of State's Despatch. Mr. MacDonell was eloquent on the obstructiveness of the Zemindars and, in the fulness of his sense of annoyance, he recited the language of a former "Viceroy in Council." We quote his words, but we do not know if there be such an officer as "Viceroy in Council." "If," said the Viceroy in Council, "the arguments which are now urged, and which have been repeatedly refuted, were to be admitted, it is hardly too much to say that no fresh taxation, which in any way touched the landholders of Bengal, could be imposed by the British Government. If such taxes as the income tax and cesses for works of local utility cannot be imposed, it would be difficult to specify any taxes which would not be liable to similar objections, and we should be brought to the conclusion that in consequence of an arrangement made with the zemindars of Bengal nearly a century ago—an arrangement, it must be added, which now leads to the annual loss by the State of several millions sterling of revenue—the Government must virtually abandon the right to bring fresh taxation in the province which is naturally richer and which is far less heavily taxed than any province of the Empire. Fortunately, as the Lieutenant-Governor has observed, no such question actually arises, because no such claims for exemption can ever be admitted." His Honor elucidating this text is reported to have said: "The zemindars of Bengal are very much better. If these zemindars in other parts of the country considering the extent of Bengal, its population and its richness, it pays infinitely less revenue than any other province in India. In the North-Western Provinces the Government has been able to recoup

itself to some extent by a charge on the zemindars, for the benefits derived by them for the use of the water, but here, in Bengal, the zemindars are not only perfectly free from it, but they enjoy all the advantages of the large expenditure which the Government has incurred in the construction of canals &c."

It is exactly here that the shoe pinches. The Government, in its dire distress, entered deliberately, without any advance or request from the other party, into an engagement, which at the time was most beneficial to it, and, finding now that it is no longer beneficial, must encompass its destruction. The fact of Bengal being lightly taxed forms no factor in the question of Patwari Cess. Lightly taxed or heavily taxed, the Government deliberately with its eyes wide open, and after taking fully into consideration all the possible consequences, declared the settlement to be permanent, and it has no more right now to break or complain of it than a spendthrift in private life has to complain of the heavy interest he has to pay to his Hebraic uncle. Only the spendthrift has the Civil Court to keep him in check, and the Government has none.

The last condition in the extract quoted above refers to the local character of the works to which it should "be EXCLUSIVELY APPLIED." The Bill does not disclose the character of the work or works contemplated, but, as we showed in our last issue, a Divisional Commissioner wants the Patwaris for Census work, and a Collector wants them to add to the number of assistants in his office. Of course we are satisfied that the Government in its discretion will not devote the proceeds of the cess for other than local work ; for instance it will not devote them to defray the cost of the Hooghly Dock ; but so was the Secretary of State, and yet he deemed it essential to lay special stress on the subject, and it would have been a graceful concession to the people if the Government had deigned to enumerate the particular local works to which the cess would be devoted, and how far their benefits will be, in the language of the Despatch, "palpable, direct and immediate." Now, the benefits of a Census cannot be "palpable, direct and immediate," and statistical returns of the number, area, and rent of private property cannot by any possibility produce benefits to which these epithets can be applied with any sense of propriety.

There is yet another argument in support of the cess to notice. It is the fact that such a cess has been realised in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere. This of course would have been a valid and strong reason, had the conditions of settlement in the different places been the same. But leaving aside the conditions and accepting the terms of Mr. MacDonell's rhetorical flourish which he has twice used, namely, that what has been done on the right bank of the Karmanasa is feasible on the left bank, we beg to ask is not the proposition in a negative form equally true, and what has been abandoned as injurious, improper or oppressive on the right bank of the Karmanasa, must prove equally offensive on the left bank of that river. Mr. MacDonell will not, we are sure, deny this, and if so we beg leave to remind him that the Patwari Cess has been abandoned by Sir Charles Lyall since 1882.

Bearing the cess still in mind we have also to notice yet another remark of Mr. MacDonell. He holds, and Sir Rivers supports him, that the proposed cess will not in any way add to the burden of the people, inasmuch as it will be fully recouped by the saving of *Hisabana* fee, which the ryots have now to pay to the zemindar's *amlah* or the Patwari. But we fail to perceive the force of this argument. The ryot pays the fee for getting his accounts settled ; his accounts must need settlement in future as in the past, and the fee must continue to be paid. He must now pay extra for preparing such returns as the Government may demand, and pay again some thing to the Patwari to receive the returns ; and crown all these payments by submitting to a cess of 3¼ per cent. This is according to our idea of figures certainly heavy additions to, and not substitution of, one kind of payment for another. But we may be mistaken.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE DESIRE to call the attention of our readers to the notification, announcing that Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin will hold a garden-party on Wednesday after-noon from 4-30 to 6-30 P. M.

RAIN-FALL was very general in the southern and western districts of Bengal, and in most of these places light rain fell on two or three, and in some cases on four days during the second week of February.

HIS EXCELLENCY Nawab Salar Jung of Hydrabad, who is now in Calcutta, has expressed a desire, we understand, to visit the Science Association on Thursday next.

THE next half-yearly Departmental Examination of Assistant and Deputy Magistrates in the Regulation and Non-Regulation Districts, and officers in the Police, Jail, Medical, and Forest Departments, will, we understand, commence on Monday, the 4th May next.

WE ARE glad to notice that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to reappoint the Hon'ble Maharaja of Durbhangah, and Mr. J W. Quinton as additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General. We congratulate the Maharajah and Mr. Quinton on their re-appointment.

WE understand that Babu Khetra Mohun Chatterji, Executive Engineer, Calcutta, 2nd Division, has at his own expense established a High School in his native village, Goostia, in the Barasat Sub-Division. From its central position the school is likely to be very useful to the surrounding villages. Babu Khetra Mohun deserves the thanks of the community for having liberally come forward to remove this long felt want in that part of the country. Private exertions for the furtherance of education cannot be too warmly commended.

IT APPEARS from the annual report on the operation of Act XV of 1882, which has lately been submitted to the High Court by the Judges of the Calcutta Small Court, that the total number of suits instituted during the year were about 31,000. They are classified under fourteen or fifteen different heads, viz; rent cases, interpleader suits, written promises, goods sold, ejectment, written and unwritten contracts, &c.

A TELEGRAM to the *Englishman* from London shows that an active agitation is going on there against the Bengal Tenancy Bill. On Friday a conference took place between the constitutional Association and the London Committee of the Landholders Association. A memorial to the Secretary of State was adopted protesting against the hurried passing of the Bill, in view of the recent arrival of Lord Dufferin, and without adequate publication of the proposed amendments. The *Globe* condemns the attempt made by Lord Ripon to coerce Lord Dufferin. A Parliamentary Conference has been arranged, with Lord Wemyss as chairman, to be held on the 4th of March.

MR. WILLIAM DIGBY, well-known for the important services he rendered in connection with the terrible famine in Madras in 1877, is, we understand, going to bring out a book of the name of "India for the Indians and for England." The book, judging from the prospectus, promises to be of great interest to all natives of India. It proposes to point out how the English administration of India, regarded from the point of view of securing the greatest good of the greatest number, has been a failure, and how that failure continues and promises to grow worse. The author is said to have tried to remove the misconception generally prevailing as to the fitness, or unfiiness of natives, for administrative work as compared with Englishmen and claims to have proved that, under like circumstances, not merely equal but far greater, success has been achieved by Indian administrators than by English officials. The author has endeavoured to show how India may be given to the Indians and yet retained for England. Judging from the author's well-known sympathies for the people of India, we feel sure the publication of the book will be looked for with great interest. Orders are, we understand, being registered by Messrs Thacker, Spink and Co.

A CORRESPONDENT bitterly complains of the petty and irritating tyrannies of the *Ijardars* of the village pounds. Five or six years ago the pounds used to be under the direct control of the District Collectors. But the practice, now, is to let them out to the highest bidder for a specified period, during which the *Ijardar* naturally tries to make the best of his lease, and adopts all sorts of under-hand means to entice peoples' cattle into the fold, so that his gains may be more than the gradually increasing number of pounds in and about the village, would entitle him reasonably to expect. It is also said that although the poor owner of the cattle is made to pay the usual feeding charges, over and above the heavy fines that is levied on him, his cattle are all but starved to death by the time he is able to get them fairly out of the clutches of the merciless *Ijardar*. The exactions of the poorly paid Government pound-keeper of old are as nothing compared to the demands of the *Ijardar* of the present day. The system of letting out the pounds may be less troublesome and more paying to the Government, but seems to be anything but acceptable to the poor raiyat, specially in these days of scarcity, when there is not enough food for man and beast.

A NUMEROUSLY signed memorial has been presented to the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, praying that the up-train leaving Sealdah at 9-30 P. M. and the down-train leaving Goalundo at 9-30 P. M. may continue to stop at Belgharia, as usual. The memorialists are the inhabitants of Belgharia, Nimta, Ghola, Agarpara, Kamarhatty, Areadah and the adjacent villages, and point out that the bulk of the passengers consist of shop-keepers and clerks in mercantile firms who cannot leave their place of business until late in the evening. The want of a late evening train was very keenly felt during the management of the Railway Company, and the arrangement of the 9-30 train stopping at Belgharia was very thankfully received. We trust that having regard to this most reasonable prayer of the memorialists, Major Conway Gordon will be induced to see the propriety, nay, the necessity of not disturbing the existing arrangement.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab thus notices the death of Raja Sir Saheb Dyal, K. C. S. I., which took place at Amritsar on the 17th of January last:—"The British Government has lost a trusted friend, and the Province an eminent representative of the class of administrators who held office under the Sikh and Britsh Governments in succession. Under both administrations, the abilities and honesty of the Raja were recognised by titles of distinction. A loyal and faithful counsellor, who from the first comprehended and supported the policy of the British Government, the Raja enjoyed as a public man the confidence of the State, and in his private capacity the honorable and well-earned repute of benevolence and liberality." Raja Sir Saheb Dayal was much respected by his countrymen, and his memory will long be honored for the disinterested exertions he made to bring about friendly feelings between Europeans and natives. He belonged to the old school of Indian statesmen, but his sympathises were with the aspirations of the rising generation. He always counselled moderation, and acted as a mediator between the rulers and the ruled.

THE PUNJAB Chief Court has issued a circular to all judicial officers enjoining upon them to insist upon the personal appearance of parties before them, whether or not they have engaged

Pleaders and Mukhtars. "It has been suggested as one means of improving the relations between money-lenders and their debtors of the agricultural class, that the parties to Civil Suits, when belonging to these classes, should be more frequently confronted and personally examined by the Courts; and the Judges believe that much chicanery and hardship to the people would be prevented if Civil Courts of original jurisdiction were strictly to follow the provisions of the law in this matter by examining the parties themselves whether they are represented by Pleaders or not, and thoroughly sifting cases by personal effort, instead of accepting as a matter of course the pleading and the statements of witnesses." It is known from experience, says the Circular, "that the Plaint and Written Statements frequently contain merely the views of the Petition-writer as to what the facts ought to be in order that his client's case may bear a favourable appearance." This Circular will have the effect of sweeping away the Petition-writers as a class from the precincts of the Courts, and the consequence will be that the poor suitor will not know now to whom he should go to draw up his case. The Petition-writer is an useful adjunct of the Courts in the North-West and the Punjab, and to destroy him and reduce his quasi-legal status is to take away from poor ignorant people the means of obtaining legal remedies. Under the present administration of law in British Courts in the upper provinces, we very much doubt whether the services of the Petition-writer can be dispensed with. We are glad to notice that the Government is anxious to improve his status, but the rules which it is proposed should apply to him are, we are afraid, too severe to have any practical effect for good.

THE leading merchants of Calcutta are getting up a memorial to the Government of India praying for a reconsideration of the Dock-Scheme. We are glad to hear that they are of opinion that the local trade does not justify an outlay of several millious Sterling. We have always protested against the Dock-Scheme as unnecessary and unjustifiable, and we sincerely hope the Viceroy will give his attentive consideration to the memorial, coming as it does from a body which is most interested in the success of the Scheme. The Scheme is said to be "imperial, "but we fail to perceive in what way it will affect imperial interests. What we plainly see before us is that thousands of men will be deprived of their houses and property, crores of Rupees will be spent on an useless, nay positively injurious, project, and a vast sheet of foul water which would some day be the breeding place of a plague-scourge to Calcutta. Dr. Harvey was speaking the other day at the inaugural meeting of the Public Health Society of the coming "plague." Well, the Doctor will not have to wait long before his predictons are fulfilled. The Dock Scheme, if carried out, will in no long time bring the scourge upon us.

GOVERNMENT estates, our readers are aware, are of two classes, viz., those that belong to, and are managed by Government, and those which, though belonging to private individuals, are managed by Government on account of the owners refusing a settlement. We learn that the annual demand of the 1,323 estates managed direct was Rs. 27,50,451, but strange to say the year began with an arrear balance of Rs. 12,08,029. Out of the gross demand only 66·8 per cent. were realized. His Honor complains that the management was not financially successful, and the result was below the standard. In the Burdwan, Dacca, and Chota Nagpore Divisions only did the collections exceed the current demand. In the Presidency and Rajshahye Divisions the collections declined. In Bhaugulpore the decrease in collections was attributed to the partial failure of the crops, but in the Chittagong District, where the crops were good and the tenants well able to pay, the realizations fell short of the current demand, and the balance at the close of the year was greater than at the commencement. In the Orissa Division, out of a gross demand of over seven lakhs, less than three lakhs of Rupees were collected. There was no organized system of improvement, and the rents were collected with difficulty. These facts, which are taken from the Administration Report, clearly prove the utter incapacity of Government officials to manage estates which are under their control.

THE management of the Wards' estates has been no less unsuccessful. The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards was 113, and of attached estates 93 during the past year. The total arrear demand was Rs. 57,26,136, and the current demand Rs. 57,65,675. Of the whole demand only Rs. 53,73,690 were collected. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, and no amount of word-painting would explain away the inefficiency of the Court of Wards with regard to the supervision it exercises over the zemindaris under its control.

THE MAJORITY of the minors were either being instructed in zemindari management, having finished their education, or were attending colleges or schools. Three minors were under the care of English tutors. The progress made by most of the wards was reported to be favorable. The word 'favorable' means in most cases 'indifferent.' We should like to know in what sense we should take it. From all we hear it appears that the education of the minor wards is indifferently cared for. Those who are under the care of European tutors show greater aptitude for the showy accomplishments of Europeans, for polo and lawn-tennis and riding and shooting than for real culture of the mind. People bitterly complain of the education which is given to our young noblemen, who are under the immediate charge of Government, and it is high time that steps should be taken to remove their just complaint. Small thanks to the Bengal Government for abolishing the Wards' Institution.

OFFENCES against property increased, during the past year, by 2,312, and against public tranquillity by 165. No proper explanation of this increase has been given. It is said that the increase was due to the high prices which prevailed in consequence of the partial failure of the crops. This might account for a slight increase in those districts in which scarcity prevailed, but cannot answer for the large increase in those places where there was nothing like general distress among the lower classes owing to bad season. It is admitted that there were robberies in all divisions except Chota Nagpore. This increase was not, it is said, due to relaxation in supervision over habitual criminals, but simply to the stereotyped cause "general distress". It is stated that the class of habitual or professional thieves was well under restraint. If that was the case, we cannot understand how there could be such a large increase in offences against property.

WE take the following from the *Englishman*: "Several native papers in Bengal have reported with great indignation, that Babu Muttylal Ganguli, the Inspector of Police at Golaghat, had been dismissed from the service by the Assam Government for having prosecuted Mr. Francis. But there is reason to believe that this was not the case. It was after being committed and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200 in another case in which a woman was concerned, that the sentence of dismissal was passed upon him." We are glad to be informed on the authority of our contemporary, that the Police Inspector's implication with the Francis case, was not the immediate and direct cause of his dismissal. But it is difficult to persuade one's self that the one had not anything to do with the other even in an indirect way.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following books and publications:

1. Report of the Administration of the Registration Department of the Punjab and its Dependencies, for 1883-84.
2. British Rule in India, financially and economically considered, by R. B.
3. Journal of the National Indian Association, for February, 1885.
4. The Annual Report of the Poona Native Institution, for 1884-85.
5. Report on the Administration of Bengal. 1883-84.
6. The Friend of China, for February, 1885.
7. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine, for December, 1884.
8. The Mahabharata, Part XIV.
9. Graduated Translation Exercises, part ii, by L. A Stapley.
10. Review of the Progress of Knowledge of Hindu Law and Custom made among our Rulers during the past hundred years, by R. Ragoonath Row.
11. The necessity of learning French by the educated Natives of India, a Lecture delivered by Babu Prankristo Chowdhry.
12. Some Observations on the Memorandum of the Hon'ble A. P. MacDonnell on the Landholders' Memorial of 17th November, 1883.
13. Luker's Indian Press Guide.
14. Review of the Land Administration of the Central Provinces for 1884.
15. Sonar Kati Rupar Kati.
16. Alochana for Magh 1291.
17. Banga Darpana, a Drama, by Gopal Krishna Bannerji.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN COMSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS 1	Rs.	An.	P.
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,, Hurro Chunder Ghose, Hooghly	13	4	0
,, Mohendro Lal Ghose, Hazareebaugh	13	4	0
,, Soorjee Coomar Pundit, Berhampore	5	0	0
,, Rajcoomar Sircar, Dighaputty	20	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—18*th February* 1885.

General—12th Feby—Mr H Cox, Asst Magte and Colr, Begooserai, Monghyr, leave for three months from date he may be relieved.

Mr H H Birch, Offg Depy Colr, Monghyr, tempy to have charge of the Begooserai sub-divn of that dist during absence of Mr H Cox.

Mr W R Larminie, Magte and Colr, Nudden, leave for six weeks, from 13th inst.

Mr J A Hopkins, Magte and Colr, Tipperah, to act as Magte and Colr of Nuddea, during absence of Mr W R Larminie.

Mr A W B Power, Depy Comr, Lohardugga, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for five days.

14th Feby—Moulvie Syed Faizuddin Hossein, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rungpore, leave up to 15th April, 1885.

Moulvi Mahomed Sobhan Hyder, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Chittagong, leave for six months, from 21st Sept, 1884.

Mr C H Vowell, Magte and Colr, Pubna, furlough for eight months, from 1st prox or subsequent date,

Baboo Juggobundhoo Bhuttacharjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, to act as Head Asst in the Revenue Dept of the Bengal Secretariat, from date he joined his apptmt.

Baboo Ramakhoy Chatterjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Tipperah, leave for one month, from date he may avail himself of it.

The following officers who were gazetted to the apptmts shown against their names substantively pro-tem are confirmed in those appts from dates they were appid to them:—

Mr H M Gun, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, 1st grade.
Mr C R Marindin, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, 2nd grade.
Mr K G Gupta, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, 2nd grade.
Mr G A Grierson Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, 2nd grade.
Mr A W Mackie, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, 2nd grade.
Mr A W B Power, Depy Comr, 2nd grade.
Major C H Garbett, Depy Comr, 3rd grade.
Mr L R Forbes, Asst Comr 1st grade.
Mr C A S Bedford, Asst Comr, 2nd grade.
Mr R H Renny, Asst Comr, 2nd grade.

Messrs Marindin, Gupta, Grierson, Mackie, Major Garbett, and Messrs Forbes, Bedford and Renny, will continue to act in their present apptmts and grades.

16th Feby—Mr W H Verner, Dist and Sess Judge, Bhagulpore, special leave for six months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Parbutty Churn Roy, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, is posted tempy to the sudder station of Howrah.

Baboo Doorganund Das, Khas Tehsildar, Chittagong, leave for one month, from date he availed himself of it.

Mr H B Beames, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of Bhagulpore.

Mr W D Blyth, Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal, special leave for six months, from 27th inst.

Mr A E Staley, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Muzufferpore, to act as Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal during absence of Mr W D Blyth.

Mr Henry Cave to be a Lieut. in the "Purnea Rifles," from 29th Decr, vice Mr James Pratt resigned.

Moulvi Syed Mahomed, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

17th Feby—Mr W F Meres, C S. on duptn, obtained from H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for seven days.

Baboo Bepin Behary Pramanick, Sub-Depy Colr, Seetamurhee, Mozufferpore, is trnfsd to Muddhubanee, in Durbhunga.

Baboo Judunath Sircar, Sub-Depy Colr. Mudhubanee, Durbhunga, is transfd to Seetamurhee, in Mozufferpore.

Advertisements.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT BENGAL.

IRRIGATION.

The 17th February 1885.

No. 58.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections XI and XII of Act V (B. C.) of 1864 (The Canal's Act), the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to pass the following rules in regard to the Eastern Canal route and the Outer Boat routes, as defined in this Department notification No. 301 of the 12th August 1884.

A draft of these rules as proposed was published in this Depatment's notification No. 336 of the 9th September 1884, for a period of six weeks in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the dates noted in the margin.

10th, 17th and 24th September and 1st, 8th and 15th October 1884.

1. Whatever mooring posts may have been put up by the Supervisor, vessels are to be made fast by the bow and stern along the banks to such posts, or in such other manner as the Supervisor may direct.

2. As the water falls, the bow and stern ropes are to be slackened, and boats gradually pushed towards the centre of the canal : when the flood comes in, these two ropes are to be gradually hauled in, and the boat kept as close to the bank as possible.

3 In portions of the canals where only one towing-path exists, vessels are to be moored on the off side, and the towing-path side is always to be kept clear.

4. Only one boat is allowed to make fast, along and in line with the canal banks, and no boat is to be made fast or be placed outside of boats so secured without the special permission of the Supervisor. No boat or raft is to be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety of other boats, or obstruct the passage of other boats ; but all boats are to be placed in such places and in such a manner as the Supervisor or Inspector at any time may direct.

5. The supervisor may by notification prohibit the dropping of anchors or the putting up of bamboos or luggies in any part of the canals or banks, and in such parts no anchors are to be dropped or luggies put up under a penalty of Rs. 50, and of a fine not exceeding Rs. 4 a day for continued disobedience of an order for removal issued by the Supervisor.

6. Boats whilst loading or unloading in the canals are allowed to use ladders, but the ladders are to be gradually taken in as the water rises.

7. In order to avoid collision and confusion, boats waiting for a favourable tide at the junction of two or more rivers are to be moored at a distance of not less than 1,000 feet from the point of junction.

8. No person is allowed to place any obstruction on the canal banks, roads, drains or bridges (when such are on canal land) so as to impede a free passage along them, or cause injury to them, or to commit a nuisance, or deposit filth of any sort on the banks, bridges or roads or in the canals.

9. Any person who wilfully or negligently allows a vessel to sink in the canals shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

10. In every case of wreck caused by negligence or otherwise, the Supervisor and his subordinates are to give all possible assistance in removing the same.

11. A notice is to be affixed on a wreck when recovered, calling on those concerned to pay to the Supervisor all tolls which may be due, or any fine which may have been adjudged, as well as the expenses incurred in the recovery or removal of the wreck ; and intimating that if the sum be not paid within fifteen days of the date of notice, the boat and its furniture, or so much of it as may be necessary for he recovery of the dues, will be sold, the proceeds of he sale being dealt with as directed in section IX of the Act.

12. Every Canal Officer is authorised to remove any vessel, anchor, pole, or other thing which he may find in a position which is in contravention of these rules, and to deal with it in such a manner as may be necessary to give effect to the rules.

13. Whenever any laden vessel is seized by a Canal Officer, it is the duty of the Supervisor to give immediate notice of the same to the owner, or his agent requiring the removal of the cargo without delay, and informing him that he will be required to pay all expenses necessary for the proper custody and storage of the same.

14. If the Supervisor be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or of abode of the owner of the cargo of any vessel or boat seized under the Canals' Act, he is to notify the seizure by advertisement in his office and in one or more of the public newspapers. Such notice shall require the owner to cause the immediate removal of the cargo, and to pay any necessary expenses incurred in providing for its proper custody and storage.

15. The Supervisor may incur whatever expense he may think necessary for the proper custody and storage of the cargo of any vessel seized under the Canals' Act, and if the cargo be not removed within ten days from the date of seizure, he may sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder, after giving ten days' notice of the same by advertisement in his office and in one or more of the public newspapers.

16. The money realized at such a sale is to be applied in the first instance to defray any expenditure that may have been incurred by the Supervisor on account of the cargo sold, and the balance, if any, is to be held in deposit to be paid to the owner of the said cargo on his applying for the same.

17. At the instance of the Supervisor, any Magistrate who imposes a fine under section XI or XVI of the Act may award any portion of such fine to the informer.

18. No officer employed on the canal of any description or rank shall, either directly or indirectly, bid for or purchase any article sold under these rules or under the provisions of Act V. (B.C.) of 1864.

19. Any person (other than the Supervisor or his subordinates) either personally, or by his servant, infringing any of these rules, is liable under section XI of the Canals' Act to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for any one infringement, or to a fine not exceeding five rupees a day for any continued infringement.

The rules now passed will supersede the rules now in force for the Navigable Channels from Kanteetollah to Khoolna, passed by Notification No. 381, dated the 15th August 1865, and published at page 1349 of the *Calcutta Gazette* dated 16th August 1865.

J. M. MCNEILE, *Lieut.-Col.*, R.E.,
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons, Apothecaries and Pharmaceutical Chemists,

54, SOVA BAZAR AND 371, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the 2nd Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Co-operative Pharmacy Co., Ld., held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 54, Shobhabazar Street, Calcutta, on the 22nd January, 1885, and confirmed at a Special General Meeting held on the 16th February, 1885 ; a dividend of Rs. 10 per cent on the paid-up capital was declared payable from the 1st of March 1885.

By order of the Directors.
BUDYNATH MULLICK,
Secretary.

Calcutta,
The 19th February, 1885.

POSTAL NOTICE.

From the 1st March, 1885, applications will be received from the public at all Head Post Offices and Selected Sub-Offices to telegraph particulars of foreign money orders to the Indian offices* of exchange. The orders regarding which particulars are so telegraphed will then be advised *by post* to the foreign countries of payment, by the Indian offices of exchange, in the same way as ordinary foreign money orders. It should be clearly understood that the orders will be telegraphed only as far as the Indian office of exchange and not to the foreign country of payment.

* Bombay.
Madras..
Calcutta.

2. These rules will apply to money orders drawn upon any of the foreign countries, British Colonies or Native States with which foreign money orders are exchanged by India. The general conditions governing the issue of foreign money orders, as detailed in the *Postal Guide*, will apply to orders advised by telegraph, except that the charges on such orders will be as detailed below.

3. The remitter of a foreign money order, advised by telegraph under these rules will be required to pay :—

(*a*) The equivalent in Indian currency of the value of the order, according to the schedule in force for the time being ;

(*b*) A fixed charge of Rs. 2 for the cost of the telegraphic advice ;

(*c*) Commission on the value of the order, at the prescribed rate. For foreign orders expressed in sterling, this rate of commission will be—

		Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding	£2	0	8
„ „ exceeding £	2 but not exceeding £ 5 ...	0	12
„ „ „ £	5 „ „ „ £ 7 ...	1	2
„ „ „ £	7 „ „ „ £ 10 ...	1	8
„ „ „ £	10 „ „ „ £ 12 ...	1	14
„ „ „ £	12 „ „ „ £ 15 ...	2	4
„ „ „ £	15 „ „ „ £ 17 ...	2	10
„ „ „ £	17 „ „ „ £ 20 ...	3	0

4. The remitter of a foreign money order advised by telegraph under these rules, should fill up the prescribed form and write across it the words "*By Telegraph.*" The form should then be presented at the Post Office, together with the amount payable.

5. Foreign sterling money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, the continent of Europe, America or the West Indies, cannot be advised by telegraph from any Post Office *on the day fixed for the departure of the foreign mail steamer from Bombay.*

CALCUTTA,
16th February 1885.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

DIABETES ! ! ! DIABETES. ! !

(INSIPIDUS AND MELLITUS.)

ANTI-DIABETIC SPECIFIC.

Diabetes is a disease, the therapeutics of which is very unsuccessful up to present moment. No proper care has yet been devoted to its study. We had an especial eye on this subject for the last 15 years. The invariable success of our Anti-Diabeic Specific during this period of trial, has now brought us forward to speak of these in high terms before the public. The specific entirely removes frequent omission of large quantities of abnormal urine, general debility, loss of flesh, excessive thirst and sweat, mental depression, burning of the hands and feet &c, in a short time. The Saccharine, albuminous or any other morbid matter of the urine is stopped.

In short the regular use of the Specfic is sure to bring out perfect cure, health and strength.

Price Rs. 10 and Packing As. 4 to be sent to

DR. C. C. GHOSH,
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CANTWELL'S PATENT PORTABLE SUGARCANE MILLS.

Vertical and Horizontal in various sizes to crush from 250 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by one small Bullock, up to the largest size Horizontal Mill which will crush 800 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by a pair of strong Bullocks.

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DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with disease of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES & INJECITON.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES, These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY. WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches)and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT & CO'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guys HospS tal, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimaults Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or BOWELS.

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IN THE PRESS, and will be issued monthly in parts, demy octavo five forms, the well-known historical work the Gyar-ul-matakheria, translated into English by Mr. Briggs. Price in advance for the whole set Rs. 3 inclusive of postage. For each part 4 ans. Half-yearly Rs. 1-4.

All communications and remittances should be made to Babu Sris Chunder Mujumdar, 31, Sankaritola, Calcutta.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 26th February 1885, at 3 P.M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Chairman to lay before the Commissioners Budget Estimates for the year 1885-86.
2. Accounts for the quarter ending 31st December 1884.
3. The Chairman to submit for consideration letter from the Government of Bengal forwarding the Report of the Commission appointed under Section 28 of the Act to enquire into certain matters connected with the sanitation of the town.
4. To confirm the proceedings of the Tramway Committee at a Meeting held on the 3rd February.
5. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee Committee at a Meeting held on the 5th February.
6. To confirm the proceeding of the Town Improvement Committee at a Meeting held on the 10th February.
7. To confirm the proceedings of the Water Supply Committee at a Meeting held on the 12th February.
8. To confirm generally the proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 24th and 31st January, 7th and 14th February.

At the close of the Special General Meeting a Special Meeting will be held.

1. The Chairman to move that the undermentioned premises be struck of the register of licensed jute godowns, licenses for the two first not having been taken out, and the owner of the two last not requiring licenses:

No. 5 Sukea's Lane.
„ 72 Sobhabazar Street.
„ 67-9-H-1, Strand Road.
„ ½ of 67-48-A, do.

2. The Chairman to submit for approval plan of a proposed jute warehouse at No 8, Nyan Soor's Ghat Lane.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

"Supply of Crushed Food for Cattle."

Tenders for the supply of crushed food for cattle are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 26th instant.

Covers to be superscribed "Tender for Crushed Food."

Specification and form of tender to be had on application at the office of the undersigned.

Rs. 500 to be deposited as earnest money with each tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES KIMBER, M. Inst. C. E.,
Engineer to the Corporation.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Hay and Straw for Gowkhanahs.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of Hay and Straw for one year from the 1st April next to 31st March 1886.

Tenders to be addressed under cover to the undersigned endorsed "Tenders for Straw and Hay", and each to be accompanied by Rs. 200 as earnest money. Tenders will be received up to the noon of 26th instant, and no later date.

The Commissioners are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES KIMBER, M. Inst. C. E.,
Engineer to the Corporation.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

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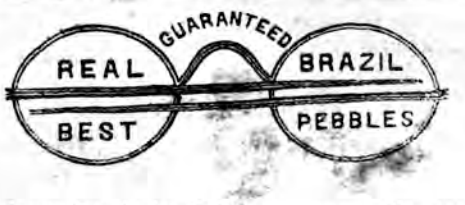

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